

THE HONOLULU REPUBLICAN

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HONOLULU, H. T., OCT. 26, 1901

THE SUNDAY REPUBLICAN.

Not since it was founded has The Republican issued so interesting an edition on Sunday as will appear to-morrow morning.

Among the many interesting features will be an illustrated article on Father Damien and his mission on Molokai.

An illustrated story on the Young Women's Christian Association and its work in Honolulu.

An illustrated article on the Episcopal Church in Hawaii together with a history of the church in the Territory by Bishop Willis.

The report of the recent grand jury showed a most lamentable condition of affairs existing at the Insane Asylum. In addition to the expose made by the grand jury new facts will be brought out by The Republican to-morrow morning showing in detail the conditions existing at that institution and the neglect of the Asylum and of the unfortunates confined therein by the Territorial officials.

Buildings constructed of cement are becoming numerous in the United States, Honolulu having several within her borders and others are in process of construction. These structures are known on the mainland as "Poured" buildings and the Sunday Republican will tell you how they are constructed and what builders think of them.

The land question is of the utmost interest in Hawaii. The Sunday Republican will contain a decision by the Secretary of the Interior in which he held that a "seeming compliance" with the land laws was not sufficient to make the title valid. In view of the fact that certain applicants for homestead leases are only making a "seeming compliance" with the law in order to sell their holdings later this decision will be of especial interest. The decision also shows that only the Congress can provide the methods for securing land belonging to the United States, as do the public lands of this Territory.

Besides all these interesting features there will be the usual local news, the telegraphic news of the world and the society chat of "Chiffon."

Don't fail to read The Sunday Republican.

FOR THE GOVERNOR TO DECIDE.

The Republican does not believe the National Guard of this Territory should be ordered out for drill and target practice or for a sham battle on Sunday. This paper does not believe in strict Sabbatharianism, but it does believe that desecration of the Sabbath in the manner proposed is not for the best interests of Honolulu or of the National Guard. True it is that the order issued by Colonel Jones was issued upon the approval of the Governor but that does not make the offense any the less objectionable to the better element of the community. There are many men and women not allied with any Christian organization, who believe in the broadest freedom upon the Sabbath for the purposes of rest and recreation, but who are opposed to the idea of turning the day over to such uses as is proposed by the drill and target shoot of the National Guard followed by the refreshments (principally liquid) which seem to be an indispensable accompaniment of national guard proceedings in this Territory.

In no other State or Territory of the Union does the National Guard devote Sunday for such purposes. Of course the National Guard is in camp over Sunday in the States which provide for an annual encampment of its soldiers, but only the necessary duties are performed on Sunday. In any State camp there is of course the guard mount on Sunday morning, the same as upon any other morning, and there is the sick call and the police

call in the morning, but following guard mount comes the church call and all the troops are assembled for divine service. There is no drilling or target shooting or anything else of that nature on Sunday. The afternoon is devoted to entertaining visitors and friends and the soldiers are given freedom of the camp. Not even dress parade takes on its usual grandeur and dignity, the parade on Sunday being "undress." In former years Sunday morning inspection was held immediately after guard mount, but since Sunday morning inspection was abolished in the regular army some ten years or more ago all the States have abolished it at their annual encampments.

In this case it is not as though a few of the members were going out for target shooting in their individual capacity as many of them have done on Sundays in the past, but the entire battalion in this city is ordered out under written orders of the Colonel commanding, which orders have the approval of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief. Such proceeding is clearly against the wishes of the majority of people in this city, as well as being contrary to the laws of the Territory. Not even Montana or Arizona in their worst days ever permitted military drills and target shoots on Sunday, and shall it be said that Hawaii has become so depraved and debased as to be devoid of any reverence for the first day of the week. Governor Dole, it is for you to say whether the laws of the Territory, the laws of society and the good name and well-being of this Territory are to be thus degraded, ignored and stamped under foot. How will you answer the question?

STRONG PLEAS FOR CITY GOVERNMENT

No better argument for city government for Honolulu has ever been set forth by any of the friends of local self-government than is to be found in the report of the grand jury filed in the Circuit Court Thursday. The conditions existing in Kewalo and Kakaako call for immediate attention, and yet under the present centralized system the government is so far away and so hard to reach that improvements in these districts, which are imperatively needed, have been neglected for years to the great detriment of the districts in particular and of the city at large.

Had Honolulu a city government the councilmen for these districts could see to it that their constituents received something in return for the taxes they pay. As it is money can be found in abundance by the centralized government to build a boulevard around Diamond Head, where there are no residents, but which makes a fine driveway for a select few. It can find money in abundance to macadamize the upper portion of Keeaumoku street which does not have one dozen families living on it, but cannot find money to make the necessary improvements to the streets in one of the most thickly-populated sections of the city. Here is what the grand jury says of the conditions of the streets in these thickly-populated districts:

As many of the cases brought to the notice of the grand jury originated in Kewalo and Kakaako, the jury visited those localities and inspected two of their principal tenement houses and their surroundings. As rain had fallen the streets were found to be in a wretched condition. They should be drained and graded by the government wherever it has jurisdiction, and whether claimed as property of private individuals or corporations they should be improved at the compulsion of the Board of Health, as they constitute not only a nuisance but are a menace to the health of the entire neighborhood. Under the present law the Board of Health authorizes the construction of dwellings upon ground that has been raised to a level of four feet above tide datum, but it does not compel the filling of the streets upon which it abuts or of adjacent property. The result is that hundreds of people are living amidst unsanitary surroundings. The grand jury therefore recommends that the streets in the neighborhood of the junction of Queen and South streets and makai thereof be put in a passable and sanitary condition, and that in the future dwelling house permits be withheld as to lots in low lying districts until the surroundings thereof be put in a sanitary condition. The jury also has been put in proper perspective, comparatively speaking, is extended upon the streets of this section, the road taxes thereof alone amount to hundreds of dollars each year, while the total assessed value of real estate for the year 1900 exceeded half a million dollars, and taxes collected for the same period exceeded \$24,000, which figure will show a large increase for the current year.

Does anyone believe such conditions would have existed for months and years as they have if the people of Honolulu had a city government which was elected by the people and was responsible to the people? It only needs a few more such reports as that presented by the late grand jury to arouse the people to the urgent necessity for a change from the centralized system which could merit such a report as this on the streets of Kewalo and Kakaako and upon the Insane Asylum.

Another subject which the jury called especial attention to which would be under the direct control of a city government is the building regulations. With the organization of a paid fire department the office of fire marshal seems to have been abolished and there are now no regulations enforced in new buildings relating to stairways and chimneys and flues. Here again the supervision of new buildings is under the Public Works Department of the Territory which is very far

away from the individual builder of this city. Commenting upon the building laws the grand jury said:

With the regard to the building laws of the Territory, the grand jury found that the administration thereof by the Department of Public Works, while in compliance with the letter, was to a large degree ineffective in the while building permits are only issued upon the approval of plans and specifications first filed with the department, and all inspection of the buildings themselves while under construction or upon completion is not made and variations from plans and specifications can easily be effected without detection or hindrance. The old law which required approval of building plans by the fire marshal seems to have become ignored with the abolition of that office, that duty not having been specifically placed upon the chief of the fire department since its reorganization on a salary basis. As a result proper attention to the erection of chimneys and of stairways for fire escapes is lost sight of.

With a city government the proper attention would be given to the erection of chimneys and of stairways and of fire escapes as well as many other things for the benefit of the people which are now neglected.

SUGGESTION ON ANARCHY.

What Are the Most Effectual Means of Rooting it Out.

To the Editor of The Republican:

Sir—When the news first arrived of the death of our respected and worthy President, it filled the mind with surprise and horror. The elected ruler of the people has been stricken by the hand of the assassin, like his predecessors Lincoln and Garfield. Expressions of regret and indignation have been sent from the most influential powers in Europe. The press throughout the civilized world have published articles expressing their sorrow at the death of our Chief Executive.

I have read several short articles published by the leading newspapers and journals in the States, which clearly prove the intense indignation and bitterness shown against the assassin of our late President—William McKinley—a gentleman respected and honored throughout the Union.

As it may not be out of place, I quote a few passages expressing the opinions of the press, and also of private citizens. The Boston Herald states that "Anarchist agitators in the United States must be stamped out by the most rigorous enforcement of the law, and, if existing statutes do not suffice for this, then new and sufficiently comprehensive ones must be enacted."

The Springfield Republican says: "There should be permitted no more publications of these evil teachings; there should be no more meetings allowed, with 'death to tyrants' and other legends on their banners. They should be driven to holes and corners."

The Rev. Dr. Gregg of the Park-street Church (Boston) says: "A known anarchist must be treated as a dangerous criminal. The only safeguard against this danger is to wage a continual war against anarchy and anarchism."

The Rev. Renen Thomas of Brookline says: "For myself, I believe that there is no security against professional anarchism, except banishment from the country. To tolerate them, to allow them all the privileges and benefits of citizenship, is to endorse them. It is to stultify ourselves."

It is unnecessary for me to quote further the opinions urged against the "out-laws of the Constitution," not merely of this country, but of all civilized nations. One more suggestion, however, might be brought forward, which is clearly expressed by the Rev. Mr. Albion of Malden, who says:

"Great corporations, backed with intimidating political and social power, administer justice daily in every court of our land." "Now, take the workmen, for instance. In many cases he has not the proper means to legally secure himself a portion of the fruit of his labor. Some may, therefore, betake themselves to extreme measures, conciliating themselves with the idea that they are only protecting the rights of the laboring class. But no true Christian will ever resort to violent measures. His sense of religion and duty to his fellow-creatures would cause him to recoil with horror at the thought of breaking the Divine command—Thou shalt not kill."

We often find that a man who has no thought of religion, nor of the just punishment which will hereafter be the lot of all who recklessly take away the life of a fellow-creature, are the most unreligious citizens in any country. The anti-Christian principles advocated, and at times expressed by the press, are only adding fuel to the cause of anarchy. We may also add that the selfishness of capital against labor is but a means of begetting anarchy.

Undoubtedly the best and most effective means of stamping out this detestable body of men—anarchists—is religion. If parents would endeavor to instill into the minds of their children a sense and detestation of crime, and the punishment which must eventually be the lot of all whose lives are blasted by iniquity, then this life might be one of joy instead of sorrow and pain.

It may, perhaps, be brought forward as an excuse by many that they have not the time or opportunity to instruct their children in matters of religion. Every parent who desires the welfare of his children may certainly find time enough. A few minutes daily is sufficient. How many are there who would spend ten minutes but hours in instructing their children how to insure their success in life regarding temporal affairs? But the eternal welfare of their souls is little thought of, and few seldom enters their minds. I may also with safety venture to say that some parents are incapable of so great a task at the same time, so important a task. Such parents probably may say their children attend the Sunday schools. Well and good. The short instructions there received are not sufficient. Such instruction must be of daily occurrence to bear fruit. But, are there not other means which could be resorted to? For instance religious instruction in the schools. Of course, it is understood that in all cases where Catholic children attend the public schools they should have the benefit of being taught their own religion by their own pastors, or by some competent person whom they might appoint. If the Government would grant this privilege, so necessary for the rising generation, then we may with confidence hope to find that the good seed sown will bear abundant harvest. We shall then have good citizens—men worthy of the name.

Anarchy must certainly be rooted out. All must be taught to obey and honor their lawful rulers. Religion alone is the weapon which will insure success. In conclusion, let us bear in mind the words from Scripture, which seems so appropriate in this particular instance: "Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it."—PROVERBS II.

Kan. Hawaii, Oct. 21, 1901.

A Drive at Beet Sugar.

From the New York Mail and Express.

The American Sugar Refining Company has just resorted to an act which has it open to the charge of abusing the power of "monopoly," though it is far from having an absolute monopoly in the sugar market. It has reduced the price of granulated sugar from 5 to 3 1/2 cents a pound, to take effect only in the districts

supplied in part by the beet sugar factories. In this it is working in conjunction with the "Spockeet syndicate," which has been credited for some time with the design of "crushing the beet sugar industry."

According to recent reports, this industry has been showing remarkable vigor for an "infant." Mr. Oxnard of the Beet Sugar Association was lately quoted as saying: "We have under way twenty-eight (new) factories and expect to build at least ten more this year. In marketing their product the beet sugar makers have entered into contracts for the whole amount at prices ten points, that is, one-tenth of a cent, below the selling price of the 'trust' at the time of delivery, which puts them at the mercy of that powerful organization. They cannot meet this 1 1/2 cent rate without suffering severe loss, and they must meet it or violate their contracts."

A while ago Mr. Havensmeyer maintained that granulated beet sugar could be produced for 2 1/2 cents a pound, but Mr. Oxnard says that is "nonsense," and estimates the "unbiased" statement of the expert of the Agricultural Department that it costs 4 cents, without making any statement of his own. The sugar refiners enjoy a protection that enables them to maintain a price one and one-tenth cent a pound above the cost of raw sugar, which yields a good profit. This they do in the market at large, and it is hardly fair for them to make this ruthless cut to less than cost only where they come in competition with the "infant industry" which has made such a promising start. It may not help their scheme for getting "free sugar" from Cuba when Congress meets.

Stricken With Paralysis.

Henderson Grimes, of this place, was stricken with partial paralysis and completely lost the use of one arm and side. After being treated by an eminent physician for quite a while without relief, my wife recommended Chamberlain's Pain Balm, and after using two bottles of it he is almost entirely cured.—Geo. R. McDonald, Man. Logan Co., W. Va., U. S. A. Several other very remarkable cures of partial paralysis have been effected by the use of this liniment. It is most widely known, however, as a cure for rheumatism, sprains and bruises. Sold by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.

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